

examination of the original conditions of human existence.

Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT would like this very much. He thought that no work was made on very principles, and gave some as an example.

Prof. ANDERSON of Binghamton said Mr. Schoolcraft had given his attention to the Indian names of mountains.

Mr. Schoolcraft said that he had.

The ASIANIST said that there were in this State a dozen Indian names, and then another of three more near the Adirondack. We will, if possible, get at the names; it would be possible for a philologist to get three more that are entirely unknown to him.

Prof. S. S. HARRIS communicated his paper on the Relations of the Chinese and Indian Languages.

He addressed the audience concerning sounds and tones from the accented consonants of sound and sense.

He won't say by what he called a system of prefixes.

He would begin with O.

In Irish we had Och, an interjection.

With the prefix K it was strengthened, and it is found in the root Cuim, a strengthened form of the verb.

Ken-chang and Ken-sham may be mentioned in the way as consonants.

Prof. HARRIS went on from Welsh, German and Latin to give words which may be derived from this prefix O by prefixed consonants.

He then took up Chinese words in the same way by lateral prefixes.

Some imitative words were clearly brought out.

He claimed that the Chinese language had prefixes which had the force of prefixes, as in the Western languages, and that the same letters prefix'd had the same force.

Prof. AGASSIZ wished to say one word on the spider, meaningless way in which languages were spoken, taught and learned.

It was like the old saying, nothing but bluster, until Comparative Anatomy gave the key.

Comparative Pathology was no much required to give the key.

He had for years been working at the microscope on the subject which he considered valuable in an investigation of the early condition of the human race as well as Comparative Pathology. He had come to the conclusion that every natural family of animals, scattered though they might be all over the globe, had yet uttered a system of sounds which was internally related. All the members of the canine family, for instance the wolves, foxes, jackals, which inhabit the Empire of Asia or America, as well as the canines of New Holland, all barked. They were of the barking kind. The wolves barked one way, the foxes another, the jackals another, the dogs another, but the all barked. So also the felines. The roaring of the lions, the deep and loud roarings of the tigers, and the more pleasant and faint roarings of the cats were different intonations of the same intonation. No two had the bison and the ruminants.

Prof. ANDERSON asked if there were any animals who did not bark in language?

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Prof. ANDERSON wished to know if classes of animals ever developed a species or changed their language when the circumstances were changed. He hoped Prof. AGASSIZ would give a paper on that subject.

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Prof. AGASSIZ said he was in connection with these researches, and after the moral, intellectual, and mental faculties of animals, we must consider what was under their skulls and what they had to say. We know that the chimpanzee did not talk, simply because it had nothing to say. All these things mind us divided among others, and twenty minds at least as much as the two.

Prof. HARRIS then began his paper on the Geology of the Upper Mississippi—on account of the state of his health. He exhibited a geological map of the Middle and Western States which was the first attempt made by him in 1846 to represent the geological formations of the East, and their prolongation in the West. At that time he was led into some errors, which subsequent investigations have straightened out. The Cuyahoga limestone of Owen and the Western geologists embraces strata belonging to the Lower Silurian, the Upper Silurian and the Upper Helderberg group, as is now known. One of the difficulties in the way of identifying the Western formations in the Eastern was the supposed presence of the Hudson River group. In this group the Niagara limestone of the tornal curve was held to be much modified by making our sections too long—by not measuring the carefully worked-out examples the law of change in species, by our numerous systems of small undulations wherever they pass out from the massive bands into the less massive, and so forth, for formation. I wish to remember certain very strong geological speculations on this point of Mr. J. D. Jackson's, twenty years ago, which he was led into by his development of the geology of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal fields, but which there was at that time no possibility of demonstrating. He believed in the theory of the northward movement of continents overlooking the great valley of the Ohio, but the all barked. So also the felines. The roaring of the lions, the deep and loud roarings of the tigers, and the more pleasant and faint roarings of the cats were different intonations of the same intonation. No two had the bison and the ruminants.

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